# REAL NORTHEAST NIGERIA RESILIENCE STUDY

## *RMS Round Two Workshop*

USAID Bureau for Resilience and Food Security, USAID/Nigeria

Presented by: TANGO International

March 13, 2023

# WELCOME

# NORTHEAST NIGERIA RURAL RESILIENCE STUDY PRESENTATION OVERVIEW AND STUDY BACKGROUND

# Agenda

1. Introductions
2. REAL NE Nigeria Resilience Study: Background and Study Design
3. Recurrent Monitoring Survey (RMS) Overview and Findings by Thematic Area
4. Conclusions and Q&A (5 mins)
5. Considerations for Programming and Research: Discussion and Q&A
6. Next Steps

Cowpea harvest, Yobe.

# NE Nigeria Resilience Study Background

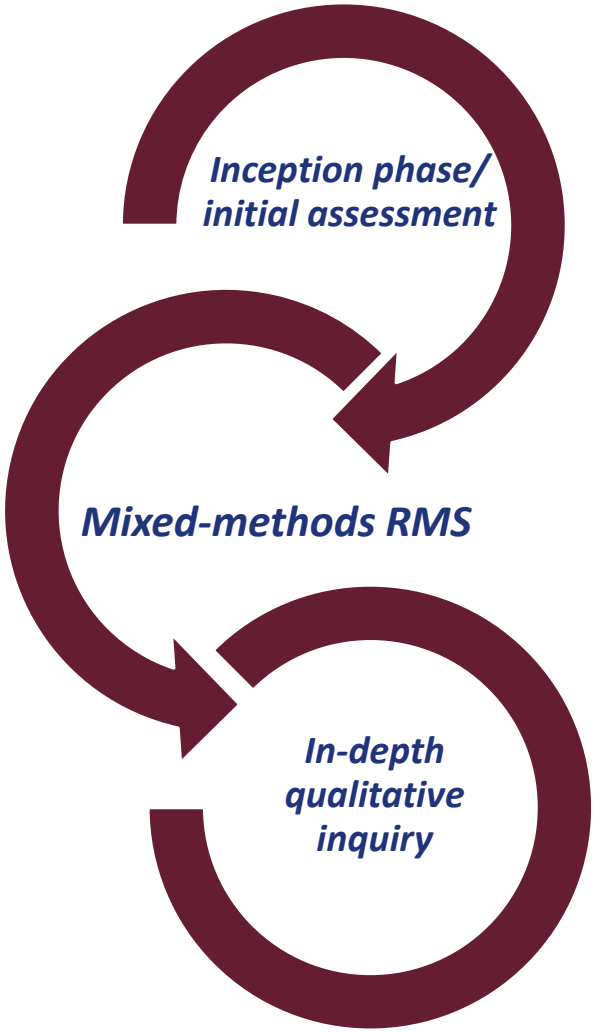
**Objective**: To understand if and how a portfolio of resilience interventions can mitigate the negative impacts of shock and stress, avert humanitarian need and improve well-being during a conflict-driven protracted crisis.

**Approach**

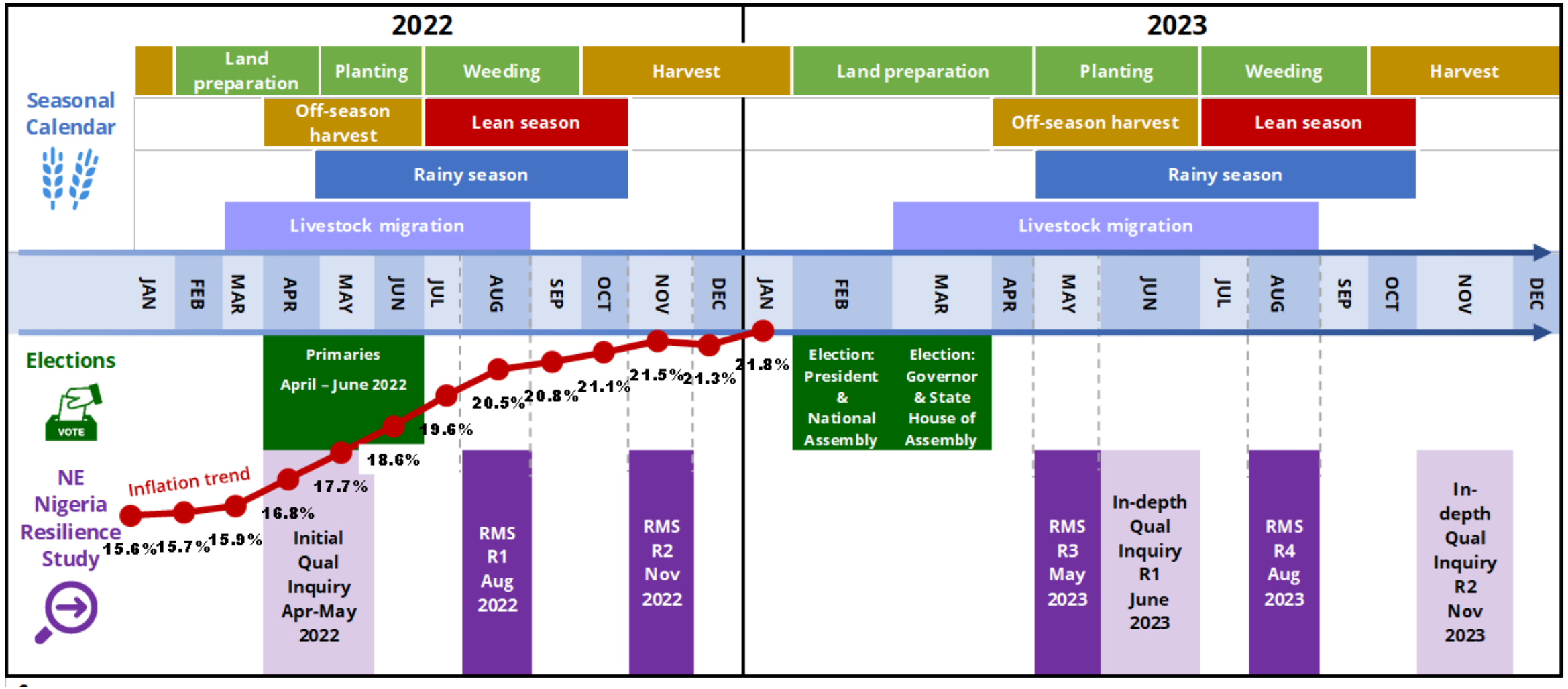
- Iterative and flexible multiple and sequenced mixed-methods components
- Engaged with and complementary to Activity assessment and monitoring
- Multi-level: assess resilience pathways at the household, community and systems level

**Feed the Future resilience activities in NE Nigeria**

- Integrated Agriculture Activity (IAA) – IITA
- Building Sustainable Livelihoods (BSL) - Nuru
- Water for Agriculture Activity (WAA) – CRS
- **Rural Resilience Activity (RRA) – MC, SCI,** IFDC



# Study Design: Timeline




Sources: FEWS NET (2013) Seasonal Calendar: Nigeria (December 2013). INEC (2022) Timetable & Schedule of Activities for 2023 General Election. Central Bank of Nigeria, Inflation Rates Statistics 2022.

# RMS – ROUND TWO METHODOLOGY AND FINDINGS

# Round 2 Methodology: Quantitative Sampling and Survey Tool

- **Sample**
  - Panel, multi-stage cluster design
  - 34 clusters from a sampling frame of 206 RRA communities (PPS methods)
  - Includes only R1 responding households that consented to be re-contacted
  - No replacements for households that drop out (i.e., R2 non-responders)
  - Sample size
    - R1 = 1,012 completed
    - R2 = 1,004 completed
- **Survey tool**
  - Dropped community questionnaire
  - Streamlined household questionnaire
    - Most important components of resilience
    - Indicators likely to change over 3 months
    - Measures related to RRA programming:
      - Financial services
      - Input market services
      - Output market services
      - Business and farming advisory services
      - Improved farming practices
  - Changed reference period from 12 to 3 months

# Round 2: Qualitative Methodology

- **Sampling**
  - Purposive sampling strategy; panel design
  - Selected 12 communities from the quantitative sample
  - Selection criteria: mix of value chains and interventions; receipt of cash transfers, displacement characteristics
- **Methods**
  - FGDs with men and women (12)
  - 56 key informant interviews at the community (11) and institutional (45) levels
- **Tools**
  - Topical outlines to complement quantitative survey tool

Men's FGD, Adamawa.

# RMS R2: Data Analysis

- Statistical comparisons of key indicators between R1 and R2
  - Food Security
  - Key drivers of resilience
  - Use of targeted market services and production practices
- Additional analyses
  - Characteristics and behaviors of food secure households
  - Relationship between food security and use of targeted services and practices
  - Relationship between information exposure and use of targeted market services
  - Relationship between information exposure and adoption of improved practices
  - Characteristics of IDP households in the RRA areas
- Integration of qualitative information to triangulate and contextualize survey results and identify additional themes
- Interpretation of findings considering contextual factors: flooding, inflation, currency devaluation, new Naira notes, and general insecurity

# RMS R2: Data Analysis (cont'd)

- "Change" = difference between rounds statistically significant at $p<0.05$
- Interpretation of findings
  - Difference in recall period between rounds
  - Seasonality effects
  - Caution in the interpretation of bivariate results
    - Correlations do not imply causation
    - Confounding factors are not controlled for and can change the relationship

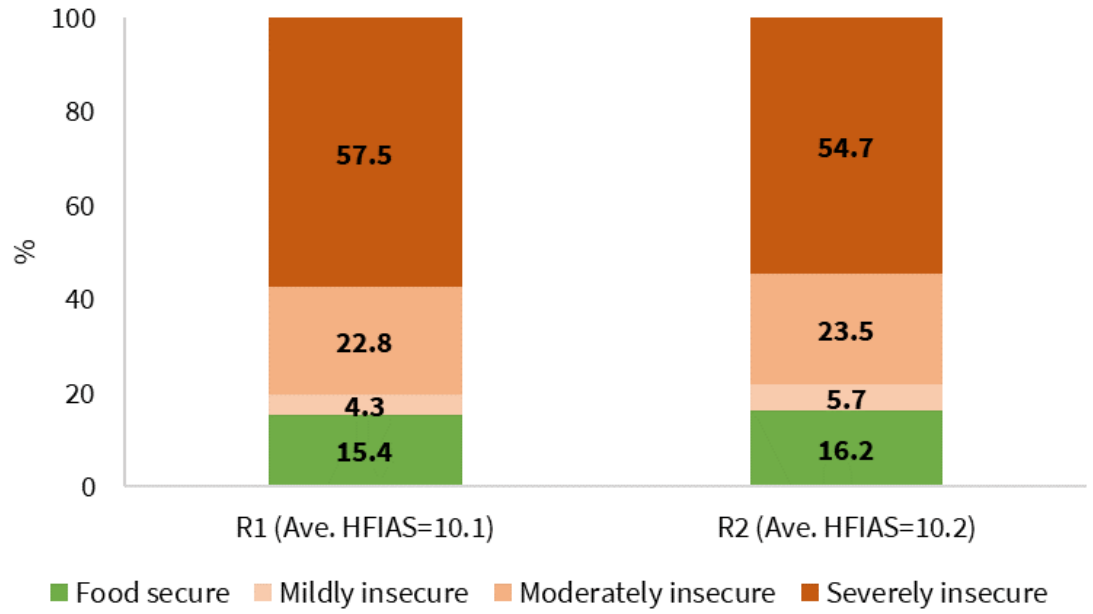
Shop stalls in the daily market, Yobe.

# FOOD SECURITY

# Findings: Food Insecurity

- No change in food insecurity between rounds
- More than three-quarters of households remain moderately-to-severely food insecure
- FEWS NET Outlook for October 22 – May 23 predicted widespread Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes during the harvesting period
- Consumption shortfalls are due to the reduced purchasing power of households and lower-than-average harvest
  - Flooding
  - High cost of inputs
  - Ban on urea

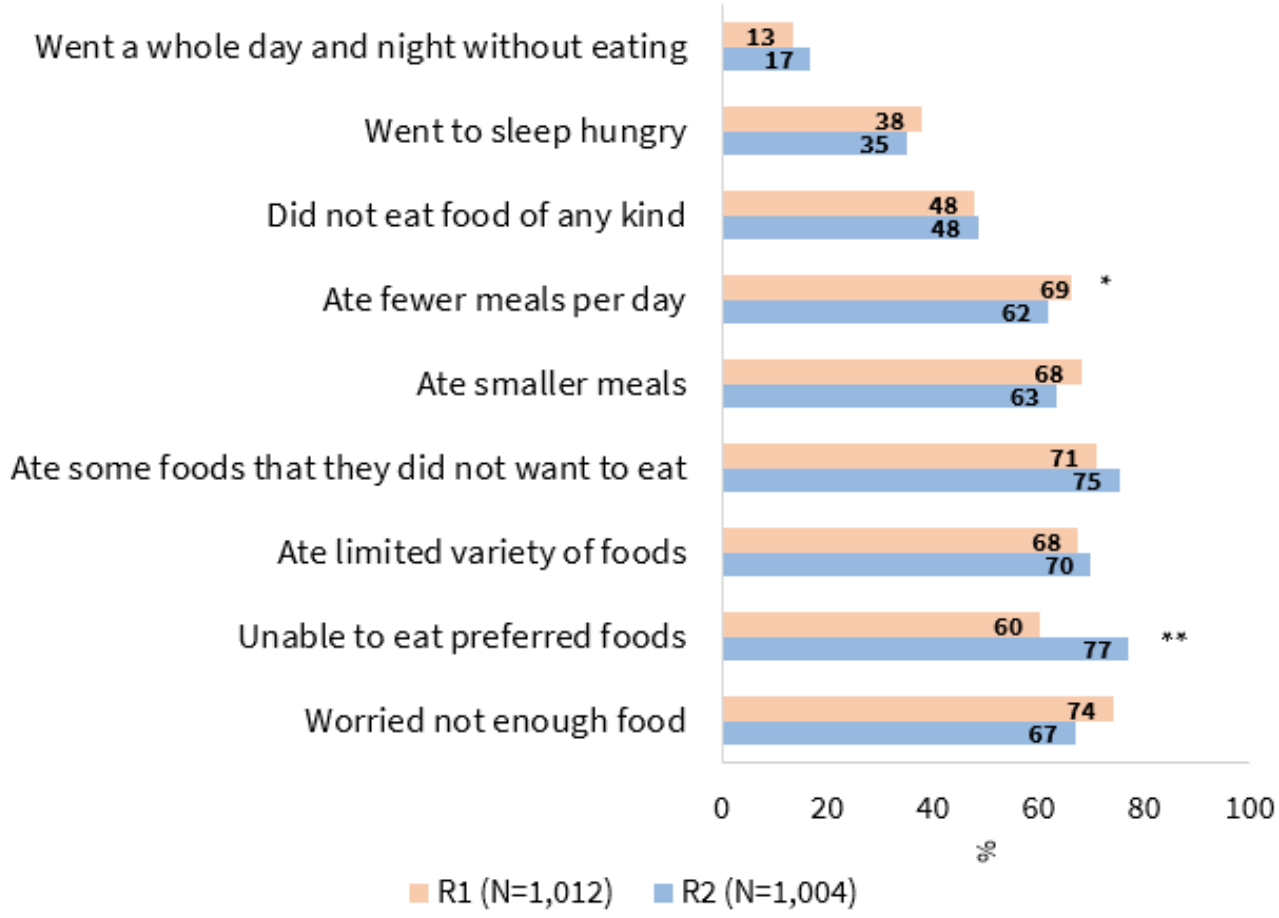
**Prevalence of food insecurity in the past 30 days based on the household food insecurity access scale (HFIAS)**



# Findings: Food Insecurity Conditions

- Fewer households scaled back the number of meals consumed daily
- But more households could not eat preferred foods
- Consumed less frequently: oil, roots and tubers, vegetables, and milk and dairy
- Consumption of fish, fruits, and pulses increased.
- Qualitative data show households switching to less preferred and/or more readily available foods

**Distribution of households by incidence of food insecurity condition, RRA areas**

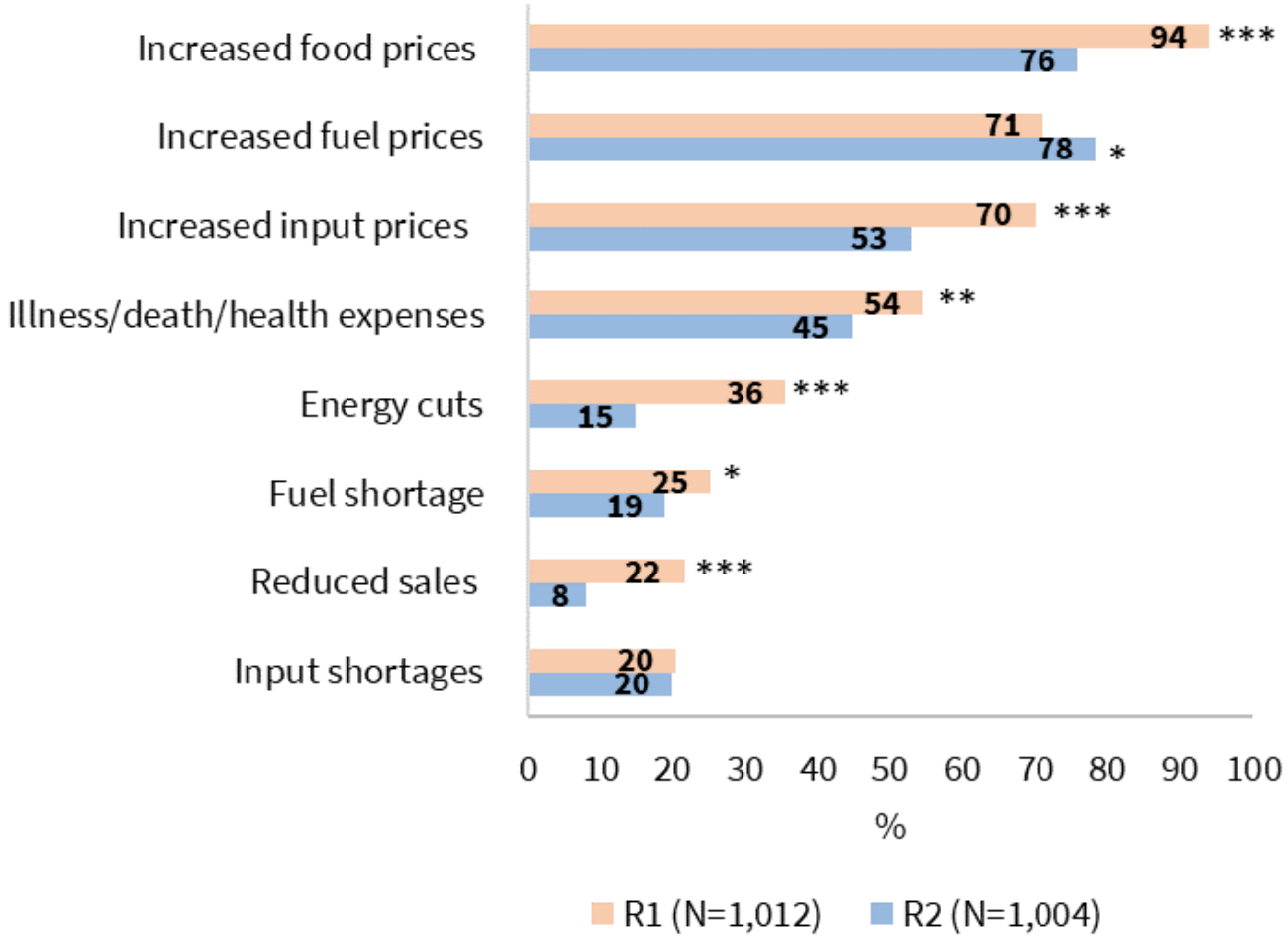


# SHOCKS, COPING STRATEGIES, AND SHOCK PREPAREDNESS

# Findings: Top Shocks and Stresses

- Most common shocks and stresses are price, weather, and disease-related
- Qualitative interviews:
  - Food prices have not decreased as expected compared to previous years
- FEWS NET:
  - Price of staple foods declined modestly (due to the harvest), but remain very high
  - Transportation costs exacerbated by flooding damage to roads (disruption in fuel supply)

**Economic shocks and stresses**

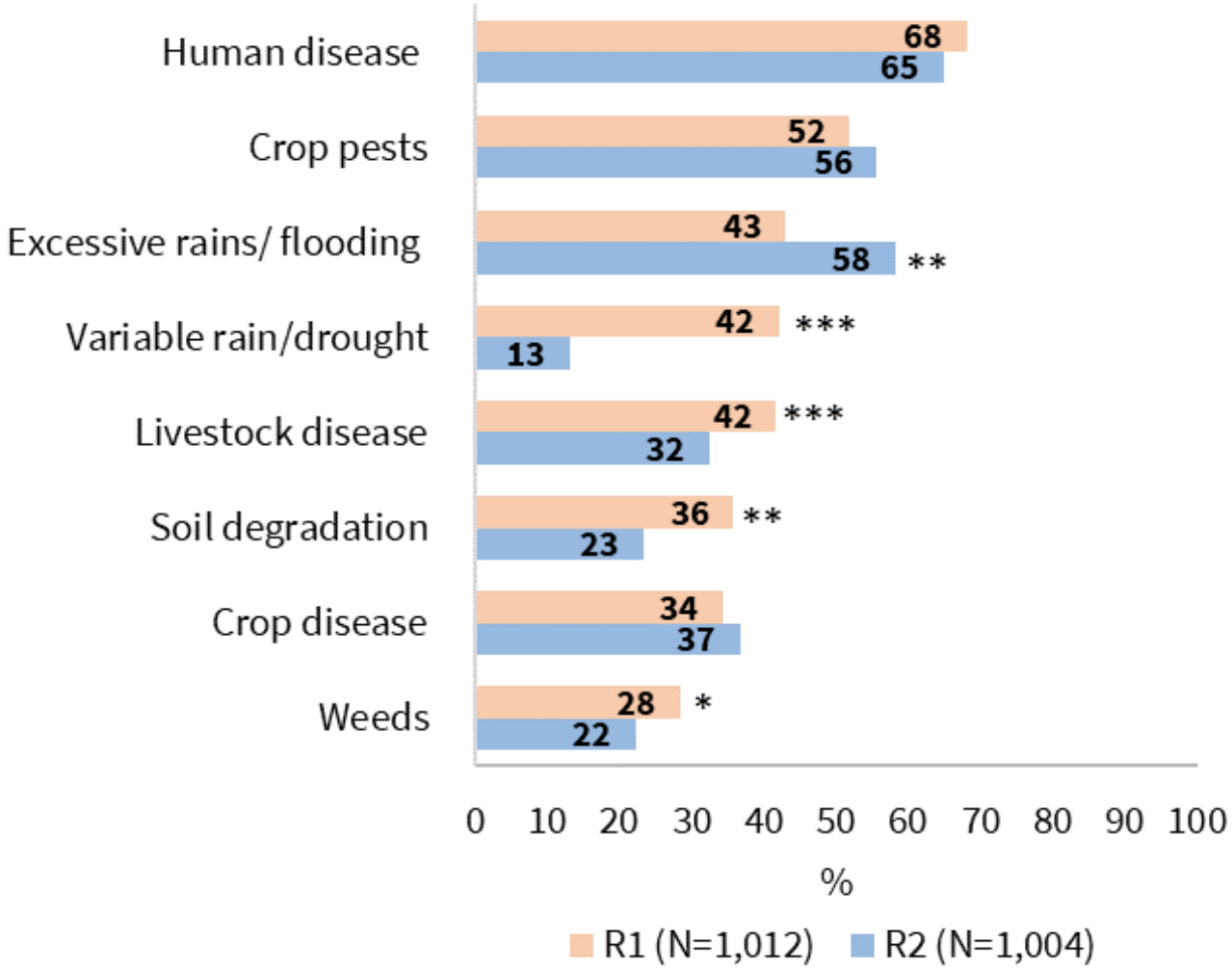



NOTE: Includes shocks experienced by 20 percent or more of households.

# Findings: Top Shocks and Stresses

- Qualitative interviews confirm the widespread impacts of flooding on farms
- Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe were among the states most affected by flooding (FEWS NET)
- Most households are affected by human disease
  - Cholera outbreak since Jan 2022
  - Increase in water- and vector-borne diseases (cholera, malaria, diarrhea) due to flooding
  - Displacement of people from flood-affected areas to unaffected areas

**Weather and Disease Shocks and Stresses**




NOTE: Includes shocks experienced by 20 percent or more of households.

# Findings: Top Shocks and Shock Exposure (cont'd)

- Survey data show a decrease in theft or destruction of assets (R1 20.4%, R2 14%) and conflict over natural resources (R1 8.4%, R2 3.1%)
- No change in community insecurity or violence (< 5%) or households experiencing displacement (≤2%)
- Possible reasons that survey data illustrate lower-than-expected levels of conflict and theft:
  - Differences in recall period
  - Increase in kidnapping, banditry, and herder-farmer conflict occurred in northcentral and northwestern states (FEWS NET)
  - Rise in conflict is in localized areas in Borno (FEWS NET)
- Qualitative interviews indicate that the **risk** of conflict and theft continues to impact households and merchants:
  - Apprehension about traveling with large stocks of produce
  - Theft of harvest from farms
  - Youth stealing food, phones, clothes, livestock, and crops/produce
  - Conflict over grazing land

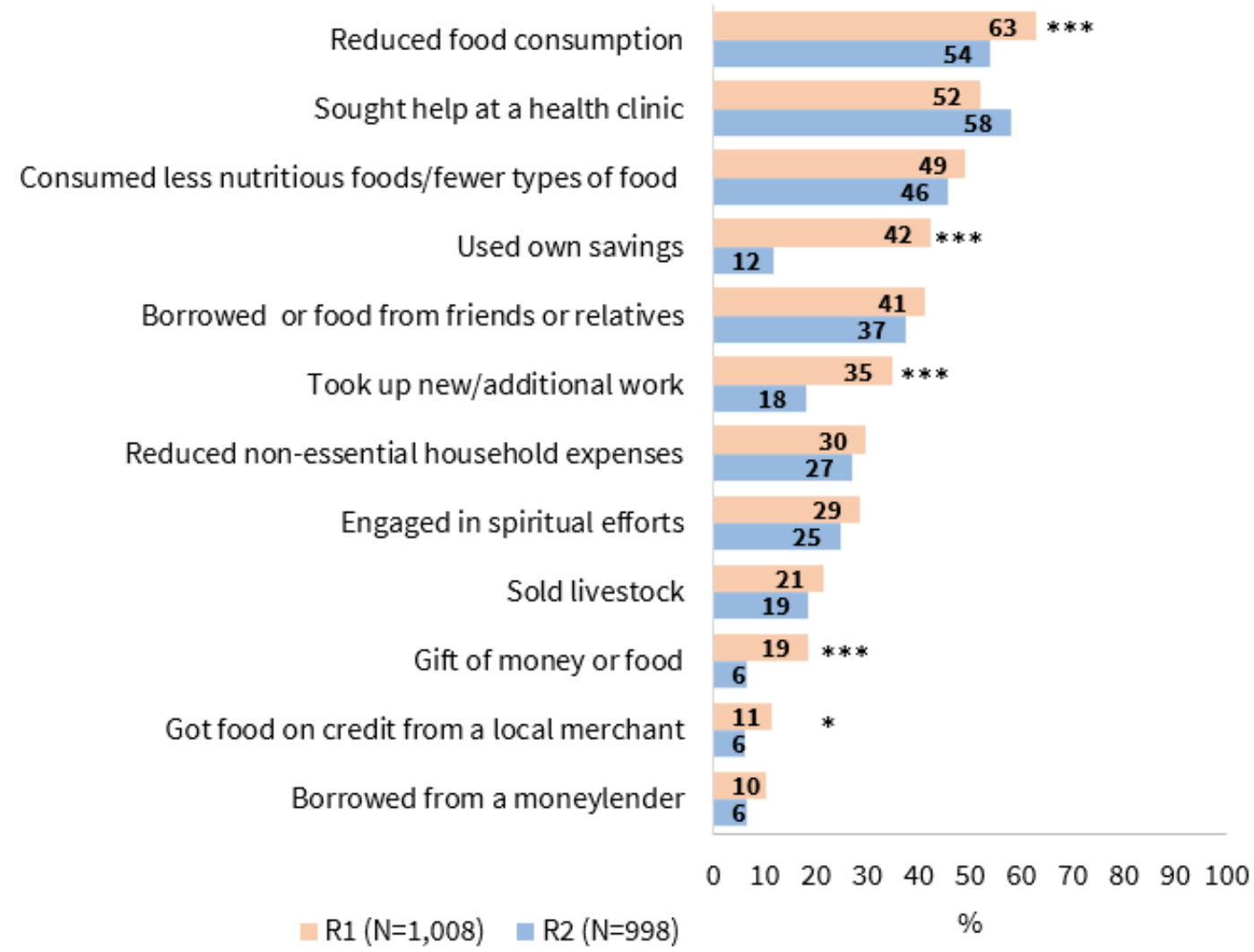
# Findings: Top Shocks and Shock Exposure (cont'd)

- Qualitative data illustrate **changes in displacement dynamics** over the last three months:
- **Flooding**
  - Took refuge in neighboring communities unaffected by the flooding
  - Sheltered in local schools, hospitals, IDP camps, and relatives' houses
  - Remained in home community but relocated to public facilities unaffected by the floods (e.g., schools, hospitals, and community centers)
- **Insecurity and banditry** in Zamfara and Katsina states
  - New way of displacement, driving new IDPs into the northeast region
- **Return of some IDPs** from Borno and Yobe states to their home communities
  - Waning conflict
  - Resettlement program initiated by the Borno state government pledges to build houses for IDP families willing to return

Flooded road in community, Yobe. (Round 1)

# Findings: Top Coping Strategies by Households Experiencing a Shock

- Most common coping strategies:
  - Reducing food consumption or diet quality
  - Borrowing food or money
- Fewer households used savings in R2 compared to R1
  - Potentially due to currency disruption; difficult to access savings and/or make cash transactions
  - Differences in recall period and seasonal factors
- Decline in livelihood diversification – e.g.:
  - Taking up new or additional work
  - Shifting to new crops or new types of improved agricultural or livestock products
  - Shorter recall for R2 compared to R1 and the impact of flooding livelihood activities




NOTE: Includes strategies adopted by 10 percent or more of households.

# Findings: Coping Strategies

- FGDs and KIIs highlight various strategies households used to cope with the impact of inflation and loss of income due to flooding and poor harvest
  - **Storing harvest** and grain was widely reported in qualitative interviews across all states
    - Anticipation of future food shortages
    - Selling again when prices rise
  - **Defaulting on loan payments** to cover household expenses or channeling loaned cash to cover daily costs
  - Engaging in **dry-season farming** to recoup losses from flooding
  - **Shifting to different crops** (short-cycle and flood-tolerant)
  - Engaging in **petty trade or non-agricultural wage labor**
  - Buying **inputs and food on credit**

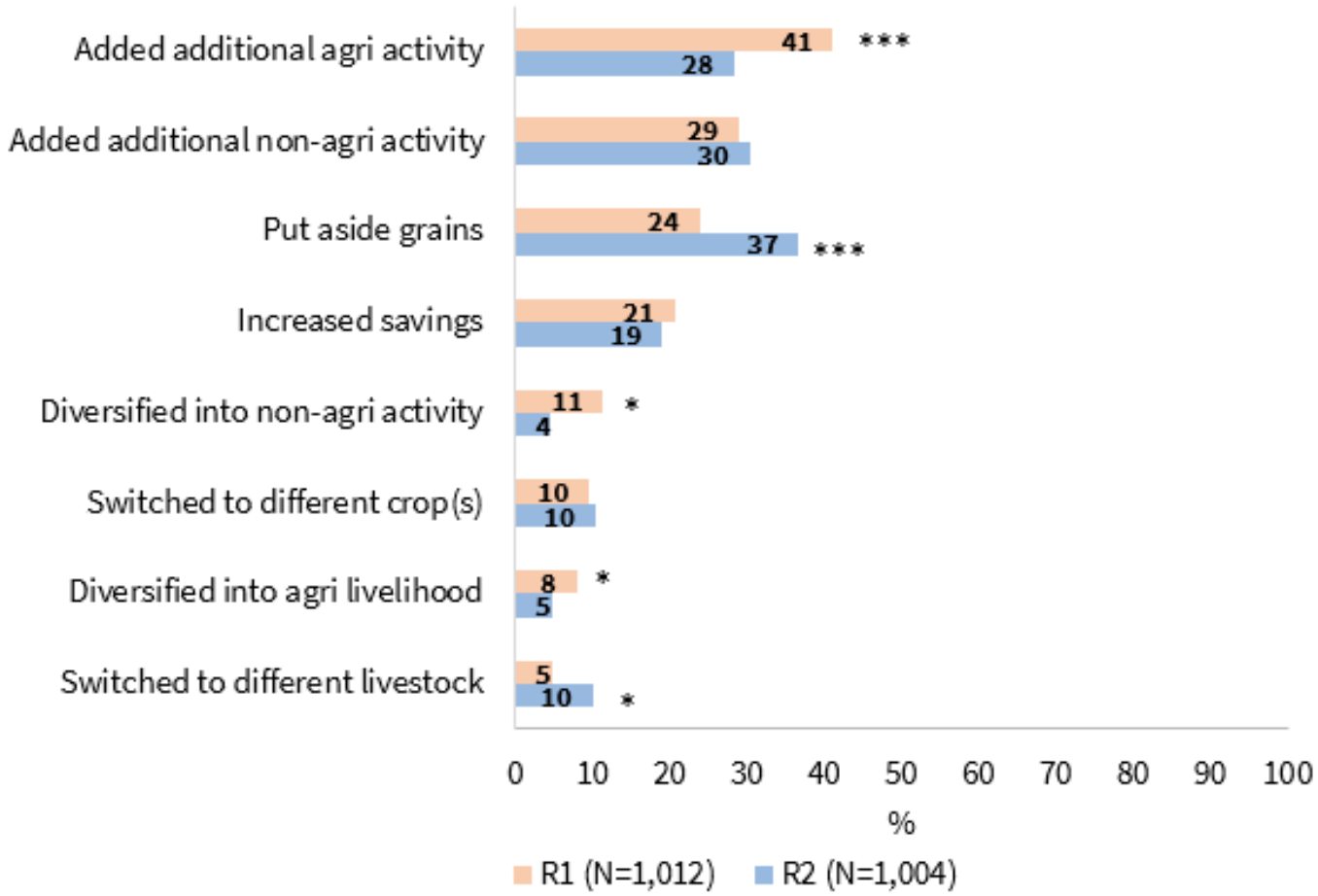
*"Some people are storing their grains for household consumption, not to sell, because what they were able to harvest is not even enough to feed the house, let alone sell.."*

~ Female KII, VSLA, Adamawa

# Findings: Shock Preparedness and Mitigation

- No change in the fraction of households that prepare for future shocks (approximately two-thirds)
- Increase in households putting aside grains
- Doubling of households switching to different livestock
- Reduction in households diversifying their livelihood streams
  - Some households switching to short-cycle crops and dry season agriculture (qualitative interviews)

**Percentage of households preparing for future shocks**



# RESILIENCE

# Resilience Capacities

**Key components of household resilience in RRA areas, based on R1 data analysis**

| Adaptive resilience capacity | Absorptive resilience capacity | Transformative resilience capacity |
|---|---|---|
| • Asset ownership<br>• Bonding social capital<br>• Insurance<br>• Access to savings<br>• Access to humanitarian assistance | • Information exposure<br>• Asset ownership<br>• Livelihood diversification<br>• Linking social capital<br>• Bridging social capital<br>• Aspirations/confidence to adapt<br>• Social networks | • Basic services<br>• Infrastructure<br>• Extension services<br>• Markets<br>• Formal safety nets<br>• Local government responsiveness |

*Adaptive and absorptive (individual capacities) measured in R1 and R2.
Components of transformative capacity were not measured in R2 because they are community-based and not expected to change between rounds (~3 – 4 months).

# ASSETS AND LIVELIHOODS

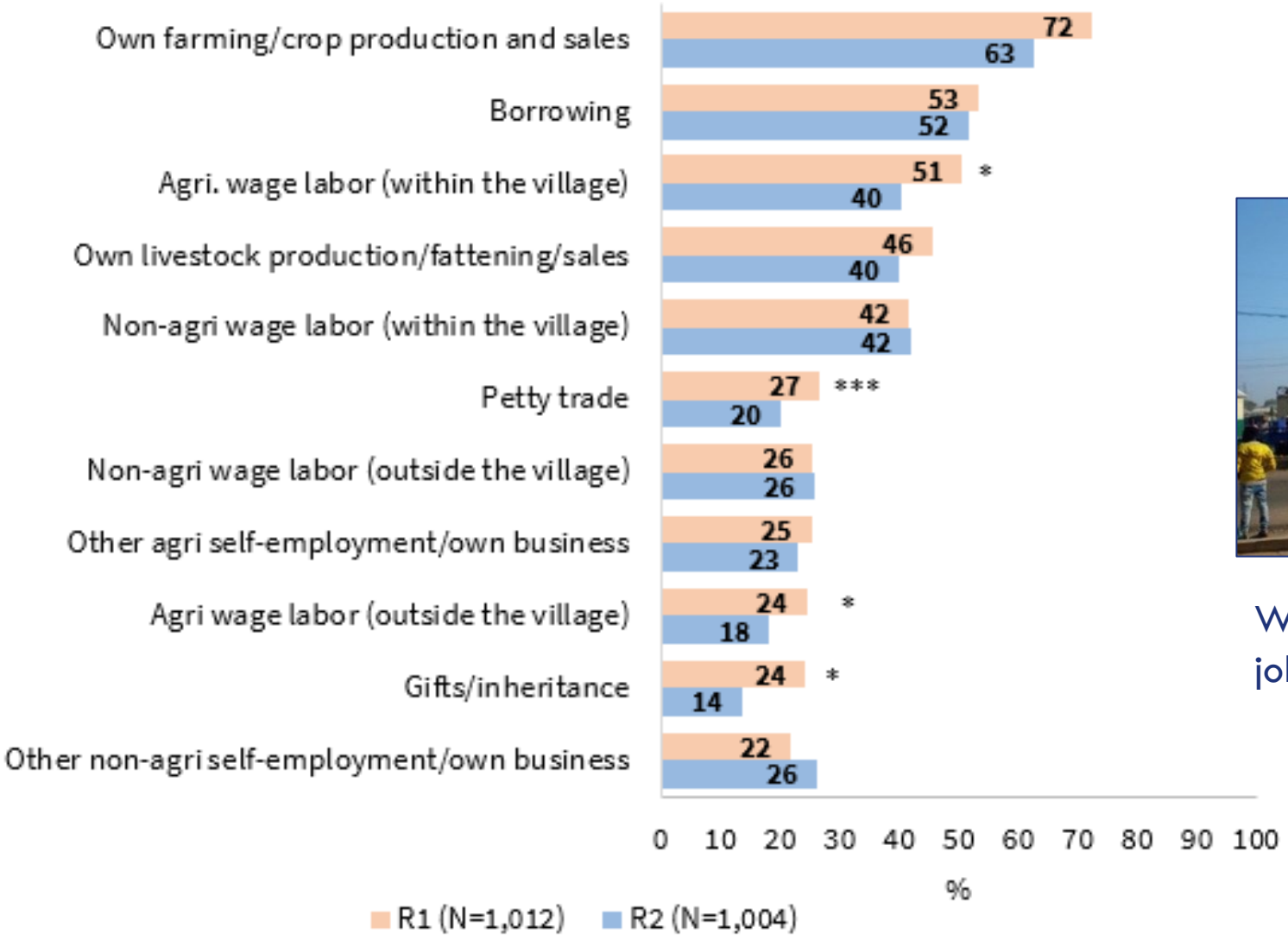
# Findings: Asset Ownership and Livelihoods

- Asset ownership is an important component of households' absorptive and adaptive resilience capacity (R1 finding)
- Minimal decrease in average score for the index of asset ownership from 12.0 to 11.6
- Livelihood diversification is a key component of adaptive capacity (R1 finding)
- Average number of livelihood activities declined from 4.9 to 4.2

Community members selling firewood, Yobe.

# Findings: Livelihoods

## Top sources of household food or income, RRA areas




Women waiting for transport to farms for daily jobs, Borno.

# Findings: Livelihoods (cont'd.)

- Disruption to livelihood/farming and market activities due to conflict and flooding (FEWS NET, qualitative interviews)
  - Traders, input suppliers, and ag extension experienced difficulty reaching communities and markets
  - Farmers reported widespread destruction of farmland and crops
  - Reduction in agri-wage labor due to disruption of harvesting activities; shift into petty trade (FEWS NET, qualitative interviews)
  - Many people lost livelihoods

*"The way it was in August was better; at least we had hope of a good harvest, but now no harvest, some of us are in debt, and still the prices of food are still going up."*

~FGD, male, Borno

# SOCIAL CAPITAL AND COLLECTIVE ACTION

# Findings: Social Capital and Collective Action

- Despite economic hardship, the average score on index of bonding and bridging social capital remained at moderate levels – both approx. 3 out 6
- Various local community groups or social networks provide services or financial assistance (FGDs/KIIs)
- Inability of some community groups to help non-members due to financial constraints
- VSLA participants report a large decline in the amount of money that group members contribute
- Decline in the average score of collective action
    - Supply constraints and cost of materials hamper community efforts to repair infrastructure damaged by the flooding (FGDs)

*"Some houses were flooded late at night, at around 2 am, so we had to help them move into houses of those who had free rooms although families had to be split between households."*

~Male FGD, Borno

# PROGRAM-RELEVANT MARKET SERVICES AND PRACTICES

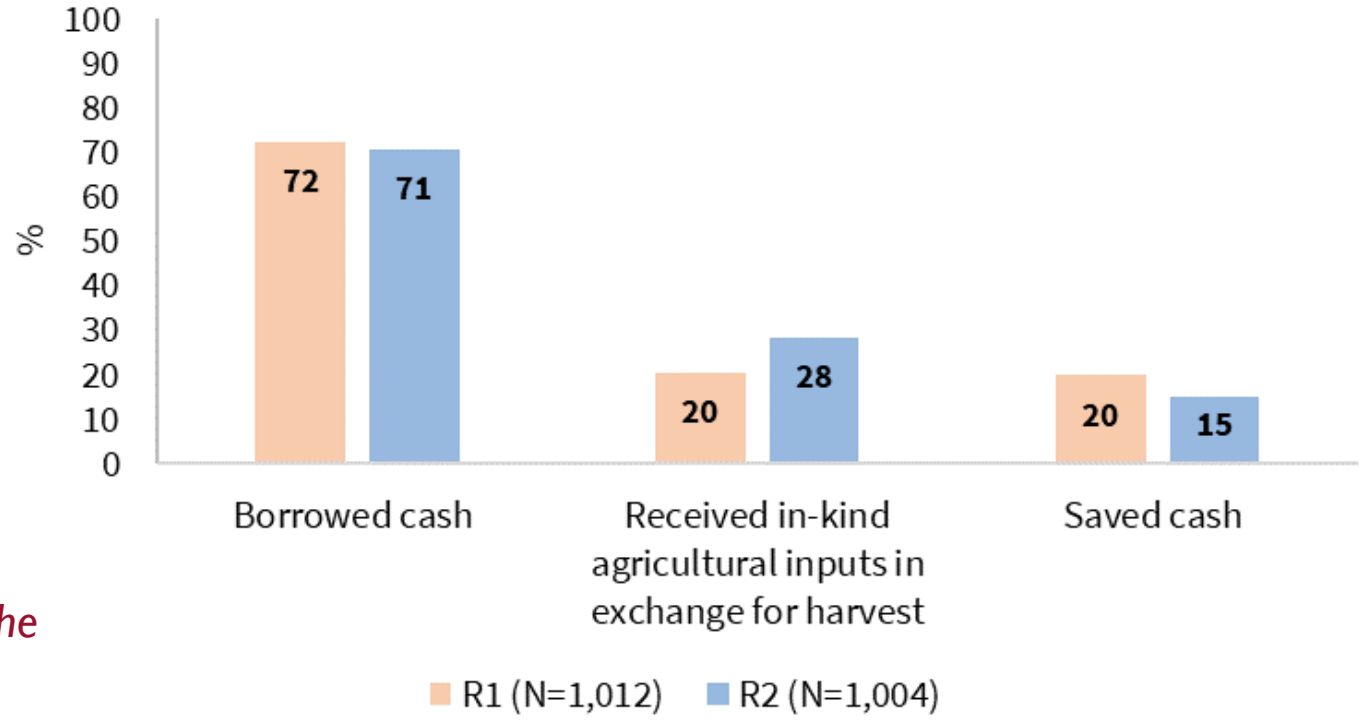
# Findings: Financial Services

- No change in households borrowing cash, borrowing agricultural inputs in-kind, or saving
- Fewer households borrow from banks or receive inputs in-kind from market vendors
- More households rely on friends and family to borrow cash or inputs

*"At a point the bank was running short of funds to disburse to applicants, and it negatively impacted the business because we couldn't afford to meet their demands."*

~Male KII, financial service provider, Adamawa

**Percentage of households borrowing or saving, RRA areas**



# Findings: Financial Services (cont'd)

- Demand for bank loans remains high
- Difficult for banks to issue new loans (loan defaults)
- Need to quickly acquire seeds and inputs to replant and/or recoup losses
- Bank credit approvals take a long time and have high interest rates
- Households instead borrow inputs in-kind from friends and family
- Few farmers described participating in local micro-credit schemes known as 'bada kaka' (Hausa term meaning "to give back during the harvest season")

*"Sometimes wealthy people give out loans known as 'bada kaka.' They give a certain amount for you to pay for a bag with crops…Irrespective of the value of a bag of the commodity at the time of harvest, you must pay it back as that is the term for getting the loan. For example, they loan you 11,000, and probably during harvest a bag of maize has appreciated to 50,000, you will still give them the bag."*

~Female FGD, Adamawa

# Findings: Community Credit and Savings Groups

- Household membership in saving groups (a little over 10%) and credit groups (about 1% or less) did not change between rounds
- Qualitative interviews indicate that some VSLAs are seeing an increase in member numbers
- Savings groups described a reduction in the amount that members are contributing
  - Difficulty meeting demand for loans from members
  - Inability to extend loans to non-members

*"We were contributing over 12,000-15,000 Naira [USD 26-33] early this year in some of our meetings weekly, but now we can barely contribute 5,000 Naira [USD 11] in a week".*

~Female KII, VSLA savings group, Yobe

Women's training session, Borno.

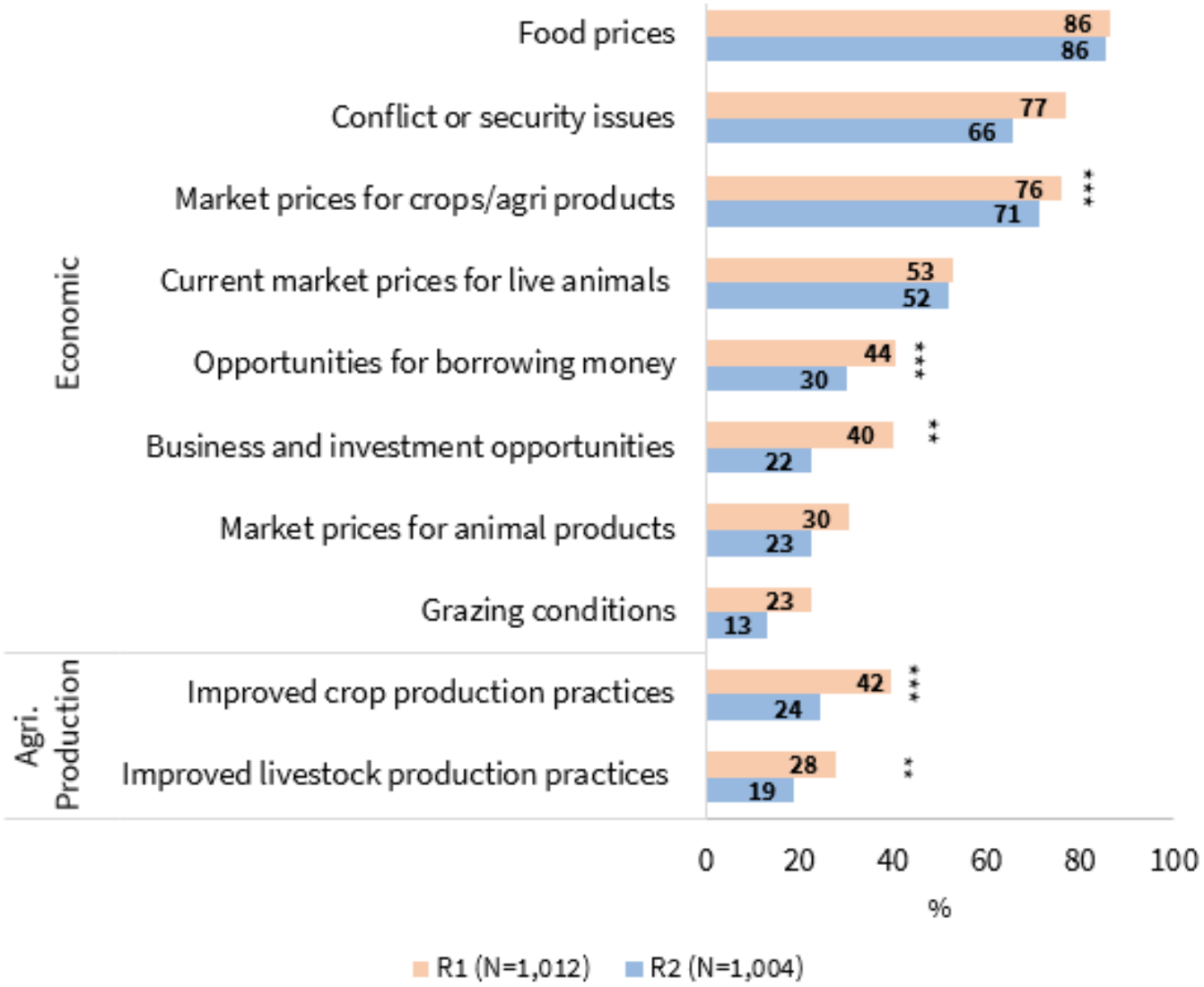
# Training

- Training participation was low in R1 ( $\leq 4\%$) and declined to even lower levels in R2 (< 2%)
- Survey data captured any training that the household received regardless of the provider/donor
  - Direct training by RRA is limited given the facilitative nature of MSD programs
- Possible reasons for the decline in training
  - Shorter recall period in R2 compared to R1
  - Seasonality effects
  - Inaccessible roads due to flooding
  - “Receiver mindset” – unwilling to participate in training without receiving inputs needed to benefit from training
  - Switching to crops that are not promoted (short-harvest, less input-intensive)

# Findings: Information Exposure

- Average information exposure index score (0-20) declined from 9 to 7.2
  - Seasonal effects
  - Disruption due to flooding
- Most common sources of information:
  - Relatives/friends (78.6%)
  - Local markets (70.7%)
  - Traditional media (64.8%)
  - Gov't development agents (31.7%)
- Qualitative data confirm reliance on community members to share info on market prices

**Percentage of households receiving information, RRA areas**



# MSMEs and Value Chain Production

- No change in the percentage of households operating a microenterprise or small-medium agribusiness (< 20%)
- Participation in value chain production decreased between rounds (R1 55%, R2 42.3%, $p<0.01$)
- Households not cultivating crops more than doubled (R1 7.2%, R2 16.2%,)
- Decrease in households producing targeted value chain commodity crops (maize, rice, cowpeas, and ground nuts)
- No change in the percentage of households raising livestock

Rams from the livestock, Gombe.

# Input Market Services – Extension Services

- Use of agricultural extension services and precision farming advisory services was low in R1 and declined to even lower levels in R2
- Most trainings take place before or during farming season
- Difficulty reaching agricultural extension services
  - Inaccessible roads
  - Transportation costs
- High demand curbed by financial constraints
- Lack of staff and vehicles

**Table 3. Percentage of households using targeted input market services**

| | Ave. - R1 | Ave. - R2 | Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Agricultural extension services | 2.4 | 0.2 | * |
| Financial advisory services | 0.2 | 0.3 | ns |
| Business development services | 5.7 | 10.4 | ns |
| Precision farming advisory | 1.9 | 0.0 | * |
| Number of households | 565 | 423 | |

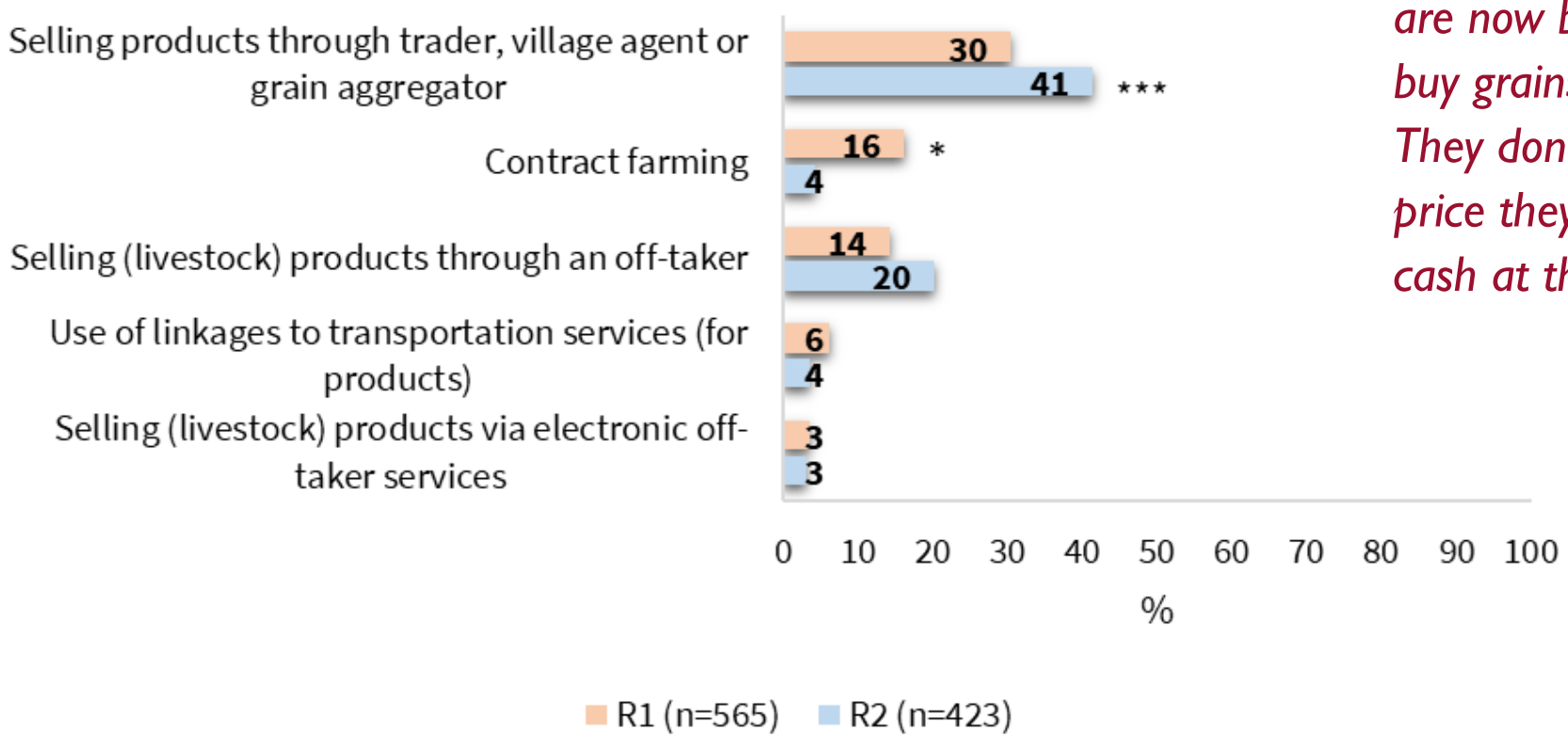
# Input Market Services – Livestock Services

- Use of veterinary/livestock services did not change (approx. 30%)
- R1 found that most households could access livestock services within a 5-km radius year-round
    - Impact of flooding on road access may be less of an issue for those services
- Among the types of veterinary/livestock services targeted by the program, only use of animal health services changed between rounds (R1 39.9%, R2 32.2%)
- Qualitative interviews with livestock input suppliers and veterinarians in all states frequently mentioned inflation and high prices as a challenge for acquiring products and suppling services

Shelf-display of agrovet products, Adamawa.

# Output Market Services

**Percentage of households using targeted output market services, RRA areas**




*"People who hide Naira notes are now bringing them out to buy grains in large quantities. They don't bargain – whatever price they are told they pay in cash at the spot."*

~ Female FGD, Gombe

# Improved Agricultural Practices

- Use of targeted improved practices (crop, storage, livestock) did not change, with a few exceptions where adoption rates declined:
  - Use of cropping systems (R1 49.4%, R2 40.4%)
  - Fertilizer application (R1 63.1%, R2 48.6%)
  - Improved seeds (R1 11.2%, R2 7.6%)
- Seasonality effects (R2 overlapped with the harvest period)
- Impact of flooding and price inflation further exacerbated availability, accessibility, and affordability of fertilizer and improved seeds
- Input suppliers cited increased transportation costs and risks of insecurity on the roads

# Bivariate Analyses: Characteristics of Food Secure Households

| | |
|---|---|
| Accumulate more assets | Cope by getting credit, expanding market outreach, or renegotiating contract |
| Possess more significant social capital | Prepare for the impact of future shocks:<br>• Increase savings<br>• Put aside grains<br>• Switch to different crops<br>• Add non-agri activity |
| Own or raise livestock | Access weather, price, and business information |
| Engage in value chain production | Receive livestock and business training |
| Operate an MSME | Use select input or output market services:<br>• Business development services<br>• Sell via trader, village agent, or grain aggregator<br>• Sell livestock via off-takers<br>• Crop producer group |
| Regularly save cash<br><br>Belong to a credit/micro-finance group | Adopt select improved agricultural production practices:<br>• Cropping systems, Minimum tillage, Plant spacing, Rainwater harvesting, Improved seeds<br>• Dipping inoculation, Commercial feed<br>Store crops; Sealed/airtight containers |

# Information Exposure and Use of Financial Services

Households that ***received information on opportunities for borrowing money*** were more likely to take out a cash loan or belong to a community credit/VSLA group

- Take out a cash loan from micro-finance institutions (R1, R2)
- Take out a cash loan from a VSLA, credit group, cooperative, or ADASHE (R1)
- Belong to a credit or micro-finance group (R1)

Commodity trader loader grain, Adamawa.

# Information Exposure and Use of Targeted Market Services and Improved Practices

Households that received ***information on improved crop production practices and technologies*** were more likely to use:

- Agricultural extension services (R1)
- Precision farming advisory services/training (R1)
- Contract farming (R1, R2)
- Transportation services for products (R1)
- Proper plant spacing (R2)
- Rainwater harvesting (R2)
- Use of improved seeds (R1, R2)
- Improved locally made structure/granary (R1)

# Information Exposure and Use of Targeted Market Services and Improved Practices (cont'd)

Households that received ***information on improved livestock production practices and technologies*** were more likely to :

- Use output market services
    - Sell (livestock) products through off-taker (R1, R2)
    - Sell (livestock) products via electronic off-taker services (R2)
    - Use transportation services (for products) (R1, R2)
- Use veterinary/livestock services or improved livestock production practices:
    - Use improved species/breeds (R1, R2)
    - Take animal health advice (R1)
    - Vaccinate livestock (R1)
    - Use livestock antibiotics (R1, R2)
    - De-worm livestock (R1)
    - Use dipping inoculation (R1)
    - Use commercial feed (R1) or improved animal feed (R1, R2)
    - Participate in home feed production training (R1)

# Characteristics of IDP Households

**IDP households (compared to non-IDP households) are *MORE* likely to….**

**Experience moderate to severe food insecurity (R1, R2)**

**Cope by migrating members, reducing consumption, depleting assets/savings, pivoting business and production practices**

- Migrate or send away family members (R1)
- Take kids out of school (R1)
- Reduce food consumption and dietary quality (R1)
- Move to less expensive housing (R2)
- Sell household items (R1)
- Go to a new supplier of inputs not visited before (R2)
- Go to a new market or contact new customers to sell agricultural or livestock products (R1)
- Shift to new crop not grown before (R1)
- Renegotiated agreements with input providers or buyers (R1)

**Participate training**

- Livestock production practices/health/ management (R1)
- Crop production practices (R1)
- Crop or livestock marketing (R1, R2)
- Savings/microfinance (financial literacy training) (R1)
- Youth skills/vocational training (R1)

**Borrow agricultural inputs in-kind from merchants (R1)**

**Belong to a credit/microfinance group (R2)**

**Use agricultural extension services (R2)**

# Characteristics of IDP Households (cont'd)

| IDP households (compared to non-IDP households) are *LESS* likely to…. | | |
|---|---|---|
|  | **Own assets** | Fewer household assets (R1)<br>Fewer productive assets (R1)<br>Fewer livestock assets (R1, R2) |
|  | **Possess social capital** | Lower score on social bonding index (R1, R2)<br>Lower score on social bridging index (R1, R2) |
|  | **Access some types of information** | Information on market prices for crops/livestock production (R2)<br>Food prices (R1) |
|  | **Use improved breeds (R1)** | |
|  | **Store crops (R2)** | |

- Qualitative findings highlight the heterogeneity of IDPs, e.g.,
  - Residence
  - Economic status
  - Social networks

# CONCLUSIONS
# Q&A (1)

# Conclusions

- Households continue to grapple with price inflation, general insecurity, and flooding
- Food insecurity remains pervasive and will likely persist into the coming months, if not worsen, as household food stocks dwindle. Inflation and declining purchasing power make it more difficult to acquire food and inputs
- Hoarding grains in anticipation of future shortages may contribute to food supply shortages and additional price hikes, potentially further exacerbating food insecurity
- Vulnerability to future shocks will likely increase for some households as their ability to diversify their income streams and food sources is diminished
- Social capital remains a crucial element for the exchange of critical services and financial support during emergencies, but continued economic hardship may lead to its deterioration over time

# Conclusions (cont'd)

- Access to finance is critical for securing productivity-enhancing inputs and other investments in livelihood activities – but worsening macroeconomic conditions make it challenging for financial providers to extend credit
- Sustaining access to market services amidst macroeconomic pressures is likely to remain a challenge
- Access to price, weather, and productivity-enhancing information can foster linkages to essential market services and productivity-enhancing practices
- Several indicators are identified as contributing to improved household well-being

# Findings and Conclusions: Questions (5 mins)

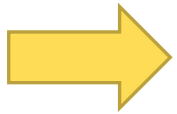
Woman KI market display, Borno.

# CONSIDERATIONS FOR PROGRAMMING AND RESEARCH: DISCUSSION AND Q&A (2)

# Questions for Programming

Severe flooding has significantly impacted agricultural production, markets, and household income.

- Households struggle to afford basic needs, and face additional costs of repairing flood damage
- Negative impact of flooding on agricultural income created a **sudden demand for short-cycle crop seeds** for re-planting as floodwaters receded
- Impetus to shift to different crops and livelihood activities also created a **need for quick access to credit** to purchase additional seeds and other inputs



**How can market-strengthening activities pivot quickly to respond to the sudden change in demand for credit and inputs?**

# Questions for Programming (cont'd)

- Inflation and disruptions in access to currency have **increased the cost of monetary transactions**
- Macroeconomic conditions have also **strained capacities to engage in inter-household giving**

**How can interventions bolster social networks to facilitate inclusive non-monetary exchange mechanisms (i.e., barter) in the short term?**

**How can these interventions be designed to avoid undermining the return to monetary transactions once conditions normalize?**

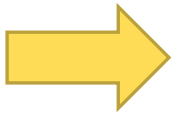
# Questions for Programming (cont'd)

Economic hardship, insecurity, and extreme weather events are **straining community resources and reducing collective action** (e.g., road/bridge repair, repair of flood damage to infrastructure, planting trees on communal land)

**What can be done in the short run to protect and support collective activities that provide important services to community members?**

# Questions for Programming (cont'd)

**Food secure households are more likely to engage in market-systems strengthening activities** (e.g., information exposure, input/output market services) than food insecure households



**How can we explain improved food security outcomes: Has access to market-systems strengthening services led to improved food security?**

**Is there a self-selection bias whereby better-off households are more likely to participate in and benefit from market-systems strengthening activities?**

**Is there a need to adjust the program strategy to more effectively engage vulnerable households in market-systems interventions? If so, how?**

# Research Considerations

## Displacement

- How do displaced populations compare/differ from non-displaced populations in their ability to engage in market transactions?
- Do displaced people encounter unique obstacles in certain types of market transactions or services?

## Social capital and collective action

- How and to what extent are social capital and collective actions eroding?
- What are the implications of these dynamics on household and community well-being?

# Research Considerations (cont'd)

**Flood impacts**

- How are households adjusting farming, livestock, and other livelihood activities in response to flooding and financial shocks and stresses?
- How are service providers (e.g., agricultural input suppliers, financial service providers, transporters) responding and adapting?

Flooded offices and shops, Yobe. (Round1)

# Research Considerations (cont'd)

**Market systems development approach (in-depth analysis)**

- To what extent are market systems development approaches benefitting more-vulnerable populations?
- Are interventions contributing to increased food security of more vulnerable households, or are they supporting populations that are already less vulnerable/more food secure and thereby better able to engage in market-systems strengthening activities?
- If the latter, what possible changes in intervention strategies could help promote a more inclusive engagement strategy?

# Questions and Discussion

Men's farming cooperative, nursery for grass planting, Yobe.

# NEXT STEPS

# Next Steps

1. Update RMS Round 3 instruments
2. Conduct RMS Round 3 (April - May 2023)
3. Plan for Round 3 Workshop
4. Plan for in-depth qualitative inquiry, including market systems resilience study

KII, market seller, Borno.

# QUESTIONS? COMMENTS?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